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### Make it as Great as in 1874.

The Democratic tidal wave which has started in Ohio, and is running eastward with great force, calls to mind the memorable upheaval of 1874. In that year the tidal wave started in Ohio and Indiana, both of which then voted in October, and were carried by the Democrats by a majority in each State of more than 17,000. It then swept through Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, the Democrats electing Gaston for Governor in the old Bay State by 7,032 majority.

The aggregate Democratic majority in the seven States was 117,000. In the same States the Democrats elected 68 members of Congress, and the Republicans only 47.

Why should not the tidal wave of this year equal that of 1874? Its magnitude eight years ago was largely owing to the dissatisfaction of Republicans with their own party. Republican dissatisfaction is stronger and more threatening now in several of these States than it was then. All that is needed this fall is to nomidate good Democratic candidates and bring out a full vote.

### The Voices of the People.

If Mr. HERBERT SPENCER wanted to get a vivid idea of practical politics in the United States, he ought to have gone over to Brook lyn during the past week and attended some of the local conventions. The political cauldron has been seething in the village across the river where the Mayor tells the little boys that it is naughty to build bonfires on election day.

One of the novelties in the Republican City Convention was the prominence of a clergyman as a delegate. The Rev. JOHN W. CHAD WICK, the most distinguished young Unitarian preacher in the country, proposed the name of the candidate who received the nomination for Comptroller. The office of Comptroller is the most important to be filled at the coming election, so far as the municipal Government is concerned: and we may infer that a nominee who has a minister of the Gospel to advocate his fitness is at least

In the same Convention one of the delegates, in naming his favorite candidate for the office of City Auditor-likewise a post of much responsibility-declared: "As for his Republicanism, he is a Republican from stem to stern; and as for his honesty I have nothing to say." This convulsed the house, but was mild compared to the utterances in the Democratic City and County Conventions.

The Democrats met in a theatre. The delegates occupied the floor, and the spectators crowded the galleries. The members of the Convention were pleasantly saluted by the auditors aloft as they came in on the floor. " Red-headed Jim" was requested to sit down. The Chairman was reminded that his preliminary speech was unduly long by "Give us none of your guff" from the gallery. Then the business began. Candidates were put in nomination. As each name wa proposed it was received with mingled applause and hisses. "One fat office is enough," shouted a voice in the balcony, when a man now in office was proposed for renomina-"Get out, you're looking for a clerkship," shouted another, when a delegate

spoke of a candidate as his personal friend. A vote was next taken. A stuffed cat sailed across the auditorium and fell among the officers of the Convention. The result of the ballot being made known, and one nominee having been selected, the Convention proceeded to the next nomination. "How's the clams?" exclaimed an inquisitive onlooker from the gallery. The successive speakers were asked to "Give us a rest," and "Give it to us easy," and when some delegate, more modest than usual, succumbed under these polite attentions, he was consoled by hearing, "Guess we've knocked him out," from

This was in the afternoon at the County Convention. The City Convention met at the same place two evenings in succession. There was a fierce contest over the nomination of a successor to Chief Justice NEILSON of the City Court of Brooklyn. The first night, the friends of the gentleman who was finally nom-Insted wanted to adjourn until the next day. This did not suit the adherents of his most formidable opponent. One of them averred that the proposition to adjourn was "simply dastardly." Mr. P. P. Mahoney said he rose to recent the sentiment. Somebody in the sky region of the theatro suggested that Mr. Manoney should go home and get shaved. Mr. MAHONEY with great difficulty was made to sit down. He kept rising, however, to receho the sentiment. "Sit down, PETER," howled innumerable volces; but Peter would not subside until the Chairman declared the Convention adjourned.

When the delegates met on the following evening, they agreed at once on a nomina tion for Comptroller. For City Auditor they nominated a man who was strongly supported by the Hon. DANIEL O'REILLY, formerly member of Congress, on the ground that he was an honored German fellow citizen, who would therefore run well against the German candidate of the Republicans; but Mr. O'REILLY did not deign to notice the inquiry from the gallery, "And what do the Irish get ?" The great fight was over the nomination for City Judge. One delegate thought he was doing the handsome thing toward his candidate by quoting a funeral eulogium from Shakespeare. This was not so bad, after all, since the object of his praise was finally defeated. But the strife waxed flercer before the end was reached. The galleries were for the weaker candidate. They alternately howled and hissed as the votes were announced for or against him. Even the delegates shared the general excitement. "My vote hasn't been tampered with," exclaimed one, as he answered to his name; while another voted "with a heart and half," and still another was "moved by every fibre" of his below as he voted.

Something may be learned from the voice of the people heard in this way, albeit much they say is rude and rough. It is won derful, after all, how much good nature there is in most of the utterances on such occas upon you some day and demanding his

are more amusing than a play; and at the same time they are not unworthy the consideration of a philosopher.

The Cussian Elections.

Full returns of the preliminary elections for the Landtag, or popular branch of the Prussian Legislature, do not confirm the first reports, according to which the Consolidated Liberals had gained a decisive victory. It appears that neither of the three principal parties will have a majority of the assembly, and as cooperation on the part of any two of them is also out of the question, legislation will be as difficult in the new Landtag as it is in the present Reichstag. The worst effect of such inconclusive elections is that they encourage the friends of absolutism to raise the question whether parliamentary institutions can be made to work in a country where neither the Government nor the opposition can command a coherent and efficient majority of the Legislature. It is well known that members of the

Prussian Landtag are elected by a process analogous to that by which the President and Vice-President of the United States are chosen. The voters in a given constituency choose a certain number of electors, who in turn meet and name the representatives of the district in the Legislature. Originally it was intended in Prussia, as in the United States, that the electors should really possess a right of choice, but the tendency of the system is to extinguish independence of action on the part of the delegates, and the intermediate electors in Prussia now usually confine themselves to registering the wishes of the voters. It is always possible, therefore, to foretell with accuracy from the preliminary elections the composition of the Landtag, though we cannot always foresee which mem ber of a dominant party will be chosen by the electors to represent his district. The outcome of the recent contest will be that while the Progressists and Secessionists have gained about thirty seats, yet they, together with the National Liberals, will fall short of a preponderance. Most of the Liberal gains seem to have been made at the expense of the Conservatives, whereas the Ultramontanes

have held their own. It would plainly be impracticable in the new Landtag to carry through a repeal of the FALK laws, even if BISMARCK were likely to propose such a measure in view of the in tractable attitude of the German prelates Yet without a union of the Clericals and Conservatives the Prussian Ministry will be unable to obtain any legislation which is opposed by the Liberal party. On the other hand, the Consolidated Liberals can do nothing without alliances, and it is hard to see what possible compromise they could make either with the Conservatives, with whose political principles they are diametrically at variance, or with the Ultramontanes, whose view of the relations of Church and State they have violently repudiated. As regards tariff legislation, indeed, the Liberals are not united among themselves, the Progressists being free traders, while most of the National Liberals are protectionists. In short, the more closely the parliamentary situation in Prussia is scrutinized, the more incapable appears the Landtag of discharging the one duty for which it exists, to wit, the function of legislation.

It is common to hear German Liberals con gratulate themselves upon the deadlock which they have brought about in the pres ent Reichstag, and of which a counterpart will be exhibited in the new Landtag. It is true that BISMARCK, who for some years contrived to pass almost any law he pleased, is now powerless to carry the most trifling measure against the will of his old enemies But a majority which exists only for the purpose of obstruction, and which collapses the moment when anything like substantive legislation is attempted-because its Liberal and Clerical components are at bottom irreconcilable-supplies the Chancellor with an argument for discrediting parliamentary institutions altogether. Legislatures that cannot legislate may be plausibly described as useless appendages of the body politic, and if successive elections for the Landtag shall demonstrate that no party and no programme can acquire even a temporary ascendancy in the Prussian lower House, Bis-MARCK will probably insist that the present Prussian Constitution requires amend-ment, and that if a working majority can only be secured by restricting the suffrage, the necessity of taking that reactionary step must be looked in the face. It will be remembered that not long ago the sovereign, in his double capacity of German Emperor and King of Prussia, publicly assumed complete responsibility for all of Bis-MARCE's declarations and designs, and avowed the most extravagant absolutist principles. Conspicuous among those principles is the axiom that what a king has given he may, in the exercise of his discretion, take away. It is, of course, unlikely that the German Emperor would ever attempt by a coup d'état to circumscribe the powers or alter the method of election of the Reichstag; but it is probable that the King of Prussia believes himself entitled to modify, or even to suppress, the present Prussian Constitution by his personal flat, and the danger is that the incompetence of the Landtag for legislative work may be made the pretext for serious modifications of the organic law. It is said that BISMARCK has for some time made no secret of his opinion that parliamentary government in Prussia was introduced as an experiment, and has proved a failure. It may be, therefore, that he looks with cynical complacency on the prospect that the legislative deadlock witnessed in the last session of the Reichstag will be repeated in the Landtag. He knows that of all solutions of political as well as mathematical problems the most effective is a reductio ad

#### What Shall He Do About the Ten Dollars?

The following question is put to us by a lad of this city; "If a young boy should find on his dosk at business

tendollar bill, and, after having asked about it, found that t belonged to no one, would it be stealing if he kept the money! What would it be his duty to do! Rokker." Because you find something, that does not

make it your property, Robert. It belongs

to the person who lost it, and your duty is to discover the real owner, if you can. Do not try to humbug your conscience by making a mere pretence of searching for the owner. Of course you want to have the ten dollars for yourself. It is a very handsome sum of money for a boy. Therefore we shall not ask you to be particularly jolly

if you find the owner. You would not be

human if you were. The truth is, you do

not want to find him. Yet you want to be honest, at the sam time hoping that the owner will not turn up and carry off the bill. Your temptations to be less thorough in your search for him than your conscience bids you to be are therefore great. But you can't really humbug your conscience. It will trouble you, and trouble you the more the better boy you are, if you keep that money without making a thoroughly honest attempt to find the owner of the ten dollars. You will be afraid of his dropping

stolen something To keep what you have found when you have failed to discover the loser is not stealing by any means, but keeping the property without making due search for him is dishonesty.

We advise you, for the sake of your peace of mind and your love of what is fair and honest, to act about that ten-dollar bill you picked up on your desk as you would have another boy act if you had lost the money yourself. Think how you would want him to do, and then you will know what you ought

to do yourself. It is a very dangerous thing for boys, or grown people either, for that matter, to tamper with their innate perceptions of right and wrong-to hunt for defences for any departure from the strictest line rectitude. We say that although very lately a Methodist Doctor of Divinity, the editor of a professedly religious paper, has been arguing that it is justifiable to lie under certain circumstances. To save a man from murder, for instance, he contends that it is right to lie. All lying which has a good object in view is therefore justifiable, according to the argument of that reverend gentleman, carried to its logical conclusion.

But we say, stick to the truth, ROBERT Always be square and above board. Avoid everything crooked and tricky. And never confuse your ideas of what is due to truth and honesty by arguing about what you might be tempted or forced to do under extreme circumstances. It is enough that the law is the law of truth. Every man and every boy knows that in his own heart.

## The Decay of the Central Park.

At their meeting last week the Board of Park Commissioners went through the forms of a mock trial of Superintendent ANEURIN JONES, who had been charged with mismanagement and wasteful expenditure in the painting of the bridge over the Harlem River at the Third avenue. It seems that the engineer had furnished designs for this painting, and had procured estimates for the work which showed that it could be done by contract for about \$1,800. The Board, however, ordered the work to be done by the force employed by the department, under the direction of Superintendent JONES. When the painting was completed, it was found that its cost for labor and materials was about four times as great as the original estimate; whereupon the charges were brought against the Superintendent. The proofs of the allegations against Mr. Jones were in the records of the department, consisting of the report of the engineer on file, the successive pay rolls on which the painters had been paid, and the bills for materials furnished. Nevertheless, they were not presented at the trial, and nothing appears to have been considered except the denials made by the Superintendent, and a certificate by a painter that the work was well done and at a reasonable cost. The Commissioners however, while they appeared willing to admit the extravagance of the job, took the ground that though the Superintendent was guilty of the wasteful expenditure, the Commissioners themselves were responsible for it, and that, as there was no fraud alleged or shown, they must dismiss the charges.

This ingenious if not altogether judicial course of proceeding shows the determination of the Park Commissioners to sustain Mr. JONES in his methods. His management has continued about one year, and in that comparatively short period he has been guilty of such waste and devastation on the Central Park that the extravagance of the painting of the Third avenue bridge can hardly be placed in the same category. With a few hours of misdirected labor, he has caused such injuries to the plantations of the Park that thousands of dollars and years of time will be required to repair them; and in doing this he has not only sacrificed trees and plants that were beautiful or picturesque in themselves, but he has destroyed features in the design of the Park, upon which time and money and the best thoughts of genius had been expended. Early in the term of his service, he announced his hostility to cerand shrubs, which had received not only the approval of the Commissioners who have controlled the department during the past twenty years, but the commendation of men of large experience from other cities of this country and Europe. One of these leading principles, the keynote of the harmonies of the Central Park, may be succinctly stated as follows: That the treatment of the plantations of the Park, particularly upon its borders, should be such as to exclude, as far as might be practicable, the sight of all those objects outside the Park which suggest the turmoil and heat of the great elty, so that the vision and mind of the visitor might be free from every external influence except that afforded by the contemplation of scenes of rural beauty or of picturesque sylvan character. In accordance with this principle, the borders of the Park generally, and the spaces along the lines of some of the drives from which the city could not otherwise be shut out, were closely planted. A notable and effective illustration of this is found on the drive descending from Mount St. Vincent northerly and toward the gate at Sixth avenue and One Hundred

and Tenth street. Here on the outer curved line of the roadway, the trees are planted in clusters, with overhanging or drooping branches, and shrubbery of suitable character interspersed in such a way that a complete shield is furnished to screen from the view of the passer by the unromantic and uninteresting plain that stretches away north of the Park and is filled with market gardens, piles of brick and lumber, and all the other elements that appear in the process of construction and building up of a new part of the city. The effect of this treatment is to preserve for the visitor for a much longer time than would otherwise be the case, an uninterrupted enjoyment of the sylvan scenery of this part of the Park, and to keep him undisturbed by the disagreeable glare of brick and mortar and newly filled-in streets and avenues.

Just at the point where the beneficent shield has the most value, about two hundred yards from the crown of the Mount, Mr. Superintendent Jones has caused a great gash to be cut through, forming a straight avenue about fifty feet wide, running in a northwesterly direction, almost entirely denuded of shrubbery and appearing as if it were the first step in the construction of a short cut down the steep hill to the Park entrances on One Hundred and Tenth street. And what has been attained by this devastation? An extended prospect, in the foreground of which are the rectangular lines of the streets and avenues clearly displayed; in the middle distance the shanties of the market gardeners, relieved by the lofty advertisement fences; and in the distance the obtrusive bulk of the elevated railway structure, crowned at the centre of the view by the pointed roof of the station

at One Hundred and Sixteenth street. This result, one of many other like descerations, has been achieved, not only n defiance of the laws of taste, and in utter disregard of the design of the Park, but contrary to the expressed resolve of the stors. Seenes like those we have outlined money. You will almost feel as if you had Board of Commissioners, and in usurpation affections, will be due to more or less distress-

of the authority of the Superintending Gardener, to whose charge all such work had been committed. For the Board had previously, after the fullest discussion of the subject, passed a series of resolutions reorganizing the gardening force, directing that it should be under the exclusive order of the Superintending Gardener, and that nothing should be done on ground occupied by trees, shrubs, or plants, except under his orders or with his approval.

This order has never been reseinded, and

the gentleman on whom the authority was

conferred still occupies the position of Su-

perintending Gardener, with his responsi-bilities really the same by the record, but

with his powers usurped and curtailed by

the aggressive policy of Superintendent JONES, who is prompted and sustained by at least one of the Commissioners in his violations of duty. The Superintending Gardener, Mr. W. L. FISCHER, is as competent for his post as Mr. Jones has proved himself incompetent for Mr. FISCHER has studied his pro fession from his youth in Germany and in England, and under the instructions of the most eminent landscape gardeners in their respective countries; and in this country he ecame identified with the Central Park a the time when the first work was done upon it, assisting in the preparation of the plant ing maps, and directing nearly all the planting of trees and shrubs; and this work has been continued by him from that day to the present time, with an intermission of a few years. As Mr. F. L. OLM-STED says, "he has planted ten times as many of the trees of the Central Park as any other man: has cared for most of them as for his children for more than twenty years past, understands the object with which they have been planted, and what is further required to make them serve this

can. If any man deserves well of the city is is Mr. WILLIAM L. FISCHER." With a man of such a character and with such acquirements to direct the treatment of the planting in the Park, fairly and wisely sustained by the Board of Commissioners, the Park would to-day have retained its former glory, and would not have become a spectacle of neglect, decay, and mismanagement, and a reproach to the city. The Commissioners, while retaining Mr. FISCHER in his office have allowed Mr. Jones to override his authority and usurp his functions. Mr. Jones neither has nor pretends to have any special training for the duties which he has assumed in addition to those which are usually expected of the Superintendent of Parks, namely, the manage ment of bodies of laborers and the proper care of the roads, walks, and buildings. To add to the complication, the Commissioners have recently created a new office, that of Superintendent of Planting, and have appointed to it a gentleman who serves without salary from the department.

object, much better than any other man ever

If we look for an explanation of these complications, these conflicts of authority, these errors of administration on the part of the Commissioners, and of these destructive vandalisms on the part of the Superin tendent, Mr. JONES, we may find it in a recent paper by Mr. OLMSTED: "If an explanation is needed, may it not be given in the one word ignorance, complete blind ig-norance of the principles, even of the motives and objects, of an art to which many men of great wisdom and venerate character have thought it right to give as long and arduous study as is often given to any other form of art, or to any learned profession; an art to which it is no more reasonable to suppose that a man can turn at middle life and in a few months be prepared to assume the responsibility of a great publie work, than that he can, in like manner, qualify himself to take command of an army, to serve as Corporation Counsel, superin tending physician of Bellevue Hospital, as a sculptor, chemist, or lapidary?"

# A Very Uncertain Young Man.

A young man in Minnesota asks us a very silly question. Yet we publish his letter be cause it gives us an opportunity to treat as they deserve a whole class of fellows who profess to be in the same uncertainty of mind:

"Sin: I am 26 years old, and have an income of nearly position has been attained entirely by my own effort and during the past few years I have saved from \$1.50 to \$2,080. I neither drink intexicants, nor use totacco nor gamble. I have no difficulty in making myself agreeable to my lady friends. My trouble is that I can wife. I believe that I could love and be happy with the one or the other. But I have no special affection for either. What shall I do? Should I be justified in asking one of the two ladies referred to to be my wife? If so how shall I decide which, seeing that I admire the one as much as the other, and think the one about as wel adapted to me as the other!"

There is one uncertainty in the case of this Minnesota young man of which he forgets to take account, and which, indeed, he seems to entirely ignore in his conceit. It is whethe either of the girls would be willing to take : fellow of so little decision of character for a husband. As for ourselves, we should advise both of them to avoid the risk of marrying a man of that sort. For it might happen that he would discover after the wedding that his affections were fastening themselves on a succession of women, and that he was still

uncertain as to the one he most cared for. If he would be as happy with one of th two girls he names as with the other, then he would be just as happy if he married either of many thousand pairs of girls, for those Minnesota maidens are not exceptional among women in their capacity to be charming and amiable. And really we imagin that it would make little difference with him whether he took one or the other, or went further and searched for two other girls pleasing to him to choose between.

If a man cannot make up his mind that he wants to marry a woman, and her especially, he would best forego matrimonial engage ments for the present. Perhaps in time his wayward fancies will get concentrated, and he can decide for himself, without help,

whether he is in love with the girl or not. Indeed, that is a pretty poor specimen of young man who needs to be told whether he loves a woman enough to ask her to marry him. Circumstances may doubtless occur in which it is wise for a man and for a woman to hesitate about marrying, no matter how much they are in love. The individual loved may be untit for matrimony. Their judgment may control their affections so far as to prevent an obviously unsuitable marriage, But the case of a man who is certain neither as to what his affections are nor as to what his judgment ought to be, is hardly worth consideration. He is simply a fellow whose heart has not yet been touched, much less absorbed, by the tender passion. It is an impertinence for him to bore others with his wavering fancies in regard to matrimony

If our Minnesota correspondent was really in love and in trouble, we would gladly lend him a hand in the way of advice; but as it is now, we have not the slightest interest in his ease. Yet we will tell him this for his instruction; when he does fall in love, he will know beyond question exactly who the girl is who has won his heart, and his trouble, so far from being to determine the true object of his

ing doubts as to whether she returns his re gard and will let him put on her finger the engagement ring. It is that uncertainty which torments the soul of the true lover.

The nomination of ALEXANDER V. DAVIDson for Sheriff by the united Democracy stands in strong contrast to the nomination of PATRICK KEENAN for County Clerk. His name gives strength to the ticket. He is clean-handed and popular, and he has had the requisite training for the office. He was a gallant soldier, being repeatedly wounded while in the service of his country.

If the so-called Citizens' Committee are wise they will place Mr. Davidson's name on their ticket. He is infinitely preferable to JACOB HESS.

### A Serious Accusation.

The New York Tribune alleges that Mr. How-ARD CARROLL of the New York Times, who is running for the office of Congressman at Large, offered \$15,000 for the nomination of the Republican party only twenty-four hours

before he was actually nominated. We cannot believe that this charge is true We shall require the most conclusive evidence of its truth before we are willing to admit it. Mr. CARROLL is not only a man of talent, but we have always esteemed him as a man of character. A prompt and positive contradiction on his part is well nigh certain.

The Hon. ROSWELL P. FLOWER has post tively declined to stand as a candidate for Congress in the Eleventh district of this city. He does not wish for the office, and, as there is no difficulty in the election of any competent Democrat in that district, he feels himself free

While Mr. Frowen's career as a Congressman has been one of credit and usefulness, the public owe him an especial obligation for beating Mr. W. W. Aston as he did in 1881. Mr. Aston penditure of money, and his defeat was signal. This was largely due to the devotion, energy. and ability of Mr. FLOWER. For his services in that memorable struggle he should ever be esteemed a public benefactor.

Gen. BUTLER may not be elected Governor of Massachusetts this year, but he will certainy put the old cut-and-dried Republicans more to their trumps than he ever did before.

The defeat of Mr. John HIPPLE MITCHELL of unsavory memory, in his effort to se-cure reflection to the United States Senate from Oregon, reflects a more wholesome public sentiment in the State of LANDAULET WILLIAMS. The fact that Mr. DOLPH, the Senator elect, is a law partner of MITCHELL is not in his favor, but he has a chance of winning a good name for himself, while MITCHELL's preëminent badness precluded hope of anything good from him.

Of the hundreds of sermons that will be preached to-day in this city and in Brooklyn the topics are so varied that it will be hard to find the hearer who cannot be suited. In this city the Rev. Carlos Martyn will tell about "Two Thieves;" the Rev. J. V. Saunders will talk about the relations of "Young Men and Barrooms of the City of New York;" the Rev. SAMUEL COLCORD about "Men of the World and the Churches:" the Rev. C. P. McCarthy will exhibit the "Ragged Edges of Agnostic Materialism:" the Rev. H. K. PENDLETON will point out the "Difficulties of Being a Christian;" the Rev. GEORGE W. GALLAGHER will lay Stepping Stones to Freedom;" and Prof. FELIX ADLER will give the "True Methods of Religious Reform." In Brooklyn most of the sermons will be of the ordinary order; but the Rev. JOHN W. CHADWICK will announce the Gospel of Science;" Pastor Joseph BRADFORD CLEAVER will ask, "Is there Life After Death?" Dr. J. O. PECK will tell of the "Battle of Character;" the Rev. GEORGE F. REED will explain "Why Women Rather than Men Form the Majority in Our Churches;" the Rev. J. S. BRECKENRIDGE will relate his "Sunday Expe riences in Europe;" and the Rev. CHARLES A TIBBALS will give his hearers "CHRIST'S Idea of Citizenship."

Mr. JAY HUBBELL has come to town and brings to Mr. John F. Smyth's gloomy headquarters the cheering assurance that, with the aid of the office boys and scrub women, the Republicans will have thirteen majority in the next House of Representatives. He attributes defeat in Ohio to the vacillating policy of the Republican leaders, and predicts that the Republicans will gain Congressmen in New York. It is evident, from his confident tone, that the alarming shrinkage of values that Judge Forour thought he discovered the other day as the result of Democratic victory in Ohio has not affected Hubbell's extertion fund. Possibly however, he is only bluffling, and is following Mr. Dapew's advice and increasing his mar gins, or, more likely, selling the Republican ticket short.

One of the mean little tricks adopted by Mr. FRANK HISCOCK, the Robesonian Congressman, to catch votes, is the circulation of a false report through his district that Mr. Sweet, the Independent Republican candidate, has withdrawn. Mr. Sweet is in the field to stay and every honest Republican in the district who feels that he cannot consistently vote for Major Davis, the Democratic candidate, can cast his ballot for Mr. Sweet. HISCOCK cannot buy him out or drive him out.

Of the nine men who expect to start on the six days' tramp in Madison Square Garden tonight, but one, Panchor, the Buffalo postman who entered the list at the eleventh hour, has a record less than 550 miles: Parenter's is 541 Awkward HAZAEL leads with 600 miles to his credit. It will surprise some of Rowell's admirers to know that the champion's greatest record is but 566 miles, and that FITZGERALD, VINT, and HUGHES have each made more miles than he in six days. The men are reported as being in good condition, and it will surprise no one if more than 600 miles are covered before 10 o'clock next Saturday night,

Congressman Perry Belmont's renomi nation by acclamation is an honor to the Democrats of the First district. Mr. BELMONT's high character and ability not only entitled him to support, but a principle was involved in his candidacy which the party could not afford to ignore. The corruptionists against whom Mr. BELMONT dealt sturdy blows last winter are seeking to strike him down now. The honest voters of the district will stand by him.

Mr. FLORENCE, the actor, says that he has not yet given up the idea of a con-ulate, but that he fears that it has given him up. Mr. FLORENCE had better give the idea up. There is no end of cheap diplomats in the country who are looking for jobs, but there are few better netors than Mr. FLORENCE. Let him be content with the sock and buskin, and leave

No wonder Gasman BRIETWEISER Was frightened very early yesterday morning, when in the hallway of Aberle's Theatre John Donkery, aged 10, flashed a dark lantern in his face, and WILLIAM SHAY, aged 9, advanced boldly upon him with drawn knife. It is to Mr. BRIETWEISER's credit that he was not entirely demoralized, but sat down on both burglars, and called for the police, who came val orously and arrested the desperadoes, who later in the day were held in \$1,000 bail each for burglary, despite their plea that they wanted only to sleep in the hull that night.

The Rev. John C. Eccleston, D. D., is to deiver six illustrated lectures in Chickering Hall on the "Romance of American History." His circular says that ecent competitive examinations reveal the disgraceful fact that multitudes of American children graduate from our schools far more conversant with the antiquities of Greece and Bome than with the history of their own land. It is his purpose to do what he can to enlighter them as to the heroic actions of our forefathers.

WHERE THEY MAKE VOTERS.

Polleeman 1,708 an Authority on the Steps Necessary to Naturalization "What do you want here?" inquired Policeman 1,703 of an elderly man in the long

line of applicants for naturalization papers at the Naturalization Bureau of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday.
"I want to get naturalized," said the citizen "I have lived in this city seventeen years. I was born in Canada, about five miles from the Vermont line, and, until I was nearly 18, I ate

in Vermont and slept in Canada. Before I was 8 I went to Vermont to live, and I have lived in the United States ever since. I lived in Wisconsin ten years, and voted there without question. I have been told that I cannot vote here unless I get out naturalization papers and that I can get such papers if I bring a wit-ness that I have lived in the county five years.

Here is my son, who was born in Wisconsin, who will be my witness."

That is not enough, "said No. 1.703. "You must have a witness that you came to this country before you were 18. Otherwise, you can only declare your intention now."

Naturalization Cierk Charles Underwood O'Connell said that the policeman was right, and that after about wenty years' experience No. 1.703 had learned the law sufficiently how the property of the property of the court every day now, and the line is generally crowded. The last day on which those entitled to naturalization can take out papers entitling them to vote at the next election will be Friday of next week. The last day on which a declaration of intention to become a citizen can be made, which, with continuous residence for five years, will entitle the holder to take out full citizen's papers in time to vote at the next Presidential election, will be next Monday. During the hours in which the court is in secsion preference is given to those who wish to take out their second papers.

Three kinds of papers are issued to those who were of the United States army or navy during the war and were honorably discharged. The applicant must show his discharge paper, swear that he is the person named, and that he has rosided in the United States and the State of New York for the last year. He must also have a witness to his residence and identity, and that he is a man of good moral character, strached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

What are called minors' papers have four affidavits. First the applicant must wear that he resided in the United States and the State of New York for the last year. He must also have a witness to his residence and identity, and that he has continued to reside in the good order and happiness of the States and the State of New York for the same facts and also that the applicant must have a winder the law of the United States and to a supers the intention of becoming a ci

# The Debate on Good and Bad English.

A writer in Hoboken who signs his note with the initials E. R. G. argues in favor of the barbarous phrase "in their midst," on the ground that it was permitted in the Anglo-Saxon language. Perhaps his argument is intended to be a practical joke, since he Anglo-Saxon sentences which he quotes only prove that the phrase which is now good English, namely, "in the midst of them," was also good Anglo-Saxon. Besides, nothing in regard to correct usage in the Engfrom the Angle-Saxon, the old Norse, or the They are of the highest value in studying the origin of the English; but they are no more to be taken as standards of rhetorical correctness in our day than is the English of Chaucer.

Another writer, whose views are always worthy of attention, writes to recall the fact that the word "midst" means simply middle, so that the barbarous phrase "in our midst' is precisely equivalent to "in our middle." Any one can see that this is so bad that no ignorance and no smartness can successfully

# Going Home to Vote for Butler.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20,-A number of Massachusetts Republicans employed in the departments will go or have already gone home to vote for Gen. Butler for Governor. An intelligent man recently appointed to a responsible position said: "I have never departed fr ny faith as a Republican of the strictest sect, but now I cel it my duty to go for a change in my State to rebuke the leaders of my party. I know of no other way t register my protest and have it felt. I know many good Republicans who will go with me. Gen. Butler will eceive thousands of Republican votes, and, from what reaches me from home, his election is not impossible Senator Hoar finds himself in a predicament. He would be glad to see Gen. Arthur receive a shot for appointing Worthington and others; but of all men in the world Butler is the man he hates worst. Besides, his own seat is at stake. Boutwell, with the Federal patron. age at his command, is working for it. The employees who are going home to vote for Butler are for Boutwel for Senator. It is probably true that personally there are no antagonisms between Boutwell and Butler, while between Hoar and Butler they are bitter and everlasting.

From the Boston Post, WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.-George M. Robeson is ot a pleasant object to look at although, considering se amount of terrapin he has eaten and the Burgundy e has drunk, his 53 years do not sit very heavily on m. Puck has made his face familiar to the world, and Kepler gets no better likeness than that of the repre-sentative of the First New Jersey district. Robeson's face is very red, his lips are very thick, and his hair an whiskers very white. One might easily mistake him for an Englishman until one heard his clear cut New Jersey accent. There is no doubt that he is an infliction on the Republican party; but both the Stalwarts and the Hal that Republicans can be as bad as they want to be with out endangering the supremacy of what I see the Pos

Judge Folger's Deprectated Values. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Folger cays "values depreciated \$40,000,000 the day after the Ohio election." I san told that beef dropped in price five cents per pound the day after said election. Now, if the success of the Democrats is going to bring down the price of living. I hope they will carry every State.

#### WORKINGMAN. Why Briggs to for Polger.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: James A Briggs, deputy collector at the Custom House, told a meeting of Half Breed Republicans in Harlem the other night that they ought to vote for Foiger. Briggs has reason to be graiteful to Secretary Foiger for it can be cause of Foiger's elements that Briggs was saved from losing his office and from more severe jumishment no

## ong ago for smugging a hely's sik cloak. Use the Capital Letters.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir, In writing a check should I begin the written amount with capitals of not. For instance, should I write "One Hundred and One Dollars," or "one hundred and one dollars to Bookkeyer.

# He Never Was.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Please inform me if drayer Cleveland has been or is at present engaged in the laquor business.

SUNDEAMS.

-On the 8th and 9th of November a Synod for the advancement of Christian plety and the strength ening of ecclesiastical discipline is to be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral. To this Synod all the Roman Catholic clergy in the arch-diocese of New York have been summoned. This will be the first Synod of this kind held in the new Cathedral.

-It seems strange that a Norwegian should go to the land of the Zulus to convert those people, but the account comes from Zululand that a missionary from Norway has baptized twenty Zulus since the close of the war which desolated their country. A number of other Zulus have been giving heed to his preaching, and he

has hopes of soon reporting more baptisms.
—Emmanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, is an offshoot from the fashionable and wealthy Washing-ton Avenue Church. Its members have plenty of money. on avenue church, its members have pienty of money. They have bought a lot in Lafayette avenue, and are building a substantial and elegant house of worship. For some time they have been using the hall of the Adelphi

Academy. The new building will be ready in the spring.

—The Contral Baptist says that a Scotch Presbyterian preacher recently said in a sermon: "The children of unbaptized or unconverted persons, dying in infancy, are now in hell." This is hard on the children. Brighter light is shed on the subject by the Presbyterian Journal, which says: "We Presbyterians believe in the salvation of the infant dead, though often charged with

he contrary view." -"Friends," said a Salvation Army orator, "a year-ago I was as big a blackguant as any one here; but now I'm a travellin on to heaven above. I wants some of you fellers to come and git along with me. Sa. ay; will ye go? Will ye go?" There may be some people who are much moved by this style of per-suasive eloquence, when something less personal and more refined might fall to attract their attention.

—To-day is the opening day of the great bl-centennial festivity in Philadelphia, and the various churches and other religious bodies will celebrate it by sermons and special services. Almost every clergyman will presch on the subject, each one drawing according to his fancy the moral which best pleases him. Although Penn was a Quaker and the Quaker influence is still very

Penn was a Quaker and the Quaker influence is still very strong in the city, the various denominations are a unit in their harmonious observance of the occasion.

—A church member in Memphis was disci-plined for his sins and turned out of church. Instead of being humbled by this process and brought to a state of penitence, his anger was excited at the pastor and the church people. When communical dayleane round the ex-brother wanted to be allowed to partake of the sacra. ment, and made his application to the pastor. The pastor refused him, whereupon the ex-brother threatened the servant of the Lord with a horsewhipping. On being told to come on and do his worst, he went for the pastor but was astonished to find himself in receipt of a sound thrashing. The minister is exultant over the victory he

gained, and the ex-brother is recovering from his bruises.

—The Gospel Tent which has been pitched during the summer at Broadway and Fifty-fifth street is now closed for the season, having accomplished a good work. Its average congregations were about 2,500 on Sundays, but less during the week. The Rev. Mr. Benedict, the Baptist evangelist who had charge of it, is so much encouraged that he has hired for next summer's use the lot on which the tent has been pitched. Out of this tent work has grown a revival which has taken hold of the Fifty-third Street Methodist Church. The work in the tent has been under the control of a com-mittee of gentlemen composed of various denomina-tions. A neighboring Baptist pastor expresses the hope

that next year the Baptists may have the entire charge -The Sunday school teachers of this city have the privilege of listening every Tuesday afternoon to the exposition of the lesson for the following Sunday. This exposition is given in Fulton Street Chapel, and is This exposition is given in Fution Street Chapel, and is attended by a select company. Last week a gentleman who had been in attendance remarked to a clergyman that he had failed to receive from the expounder of the lesson the light he sought, and therefore asked him for a little assistance. He also remarked that the expounder had told the sudience that in his preparation of the lesson he had made use of forty different commentaries as helps referring to all of them. Lis this kind of oversion helps, referring to all of them. It is this kind of overdo-ing the work of study which fills the brains of some teachers with a confused mass of information which they are unable to use to the advantage of anybody. The teacher who uses his Bible "without note or comment" is far better off than he who thus overloads his mind with an indigestible compound of conflicting authority. —Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church,

Baltimore, is unfortunate in its pastor, the Rev. Mr. Woodruff, unless that gentleman can clear himself of the charge of having opened a letter directed to another person. The possibility of his thus clearing himself might be greater than it is had Mr. Woodruff not shown might be greater than it is had Mr. Woodruif not shown a deliberate purpose to peases himself of the remittance which the letter contained, and to use it to his own pecuniary advantage. A decoy letter, which was addressed to Mr. Woodruif after suspicion had been awakened in regard to him, was the means of causing his arrest. Bishop Latane was kind enough to take Paston Woodruff's place at an evening service while the latter rentleman's inshilling to procure hall necessitated his

gentleman's inability to procure ball necessitated his occupying a prison cell instead of the pulpit he had ex-pected to fill. Mr. Woodruff had exhibited considerable pulpit talent in his ministry, and had been a Presbyterian and a Congregationalist before entering the Reformed -Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church in the Eastern District of Brooklyn is to have a new building, to cost about \$10,000. The church, although composed mostly of poor persons, has the hearty sympathy of other churches of the neighborhood, and they are about to give it substantial aid by building a fair. The lecture room of the Church of Christian Endeavor is

placed at the service of those who have charge of the fair. The church had its origin in a curious circum-stance which happened in 1843. A colored man went into the First Presbyterian Church one Sunday and took his seat in the middle aisie, whereupon the sexton asked him to vacate the seat he had taken and go to one of the benches in the rear. One of the members of the church, indignant at this treatment of a colored man, immediately set about building a church where colored persons would be welcome. At first, and for some years, there were many white persons in the church which thus had its beginning. But these finally went to the New England Congregational Church, leaving the colored people by themselves. The church has all along enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, which may reasonably pected to increase with the new house of worship. -The profound ignorance of some of the

purveyers of modern Sunday school literature may be inferred from a sample illustration and its explanation in a widely circulated paper for children. Underneath a well-executed wood cut three inches wide and five inches long is a short explanatory article headed "Independence Hall." The article reads: "Here is another building which the people of the United States regard as well nigh sacred. It is Independence Hall. It is in Philadelphia. It is more than 100 years old. Can you tell me what great event took place within its walls! If you do not know, see if you can find out. Every American boy and girl ought to know that." The astonished reader, on looking at the picture and trying to trace the resemblance to Independence Hall, finds himself utterly confounded. Instead of a stately steeple there is a huge fome. The building is as different as possible from the Philadelphia State House, which contains Independence Hall. The houses around it are not like the red trick structures of the Quaker City, but are of stone, with dome roofs. The scene is in Jerusalem, and the building which is thus passed off on the unsuspecting children as "Indopendence Rail" is the mosque of Omar, which occupies the site where Solomon's temple formerly stood. Thus is the rising generation led astray.

- The International Sunday school lesson for to day is on "The Agony in the Garden," as written in Mark xiv., 32-42. It gives an account of the sufferings of Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane. The place was an enclosed garden or olive orchard. The place which is now shown as its site, and generally believed to be so, is enclosed by a stone wall. It has eight olive trees, which are very old, but exactly how old nobody knows. In this quiet retreat Jesus withdrew from His disciples and prayed carnestly. He was in the most intense agony, both of mind and body. He wanted to be alone. The hour of His betrayal was at hand. His human nature shrank from the bitter suffering which was before Him, and He called on God the Father for help. The account in the Gospel of Luke says that an angel messenger came and strengthened Him. His profound sympathy for hu manity is shown in His patience with the disciples, who branger, but in pitying grief, that He said to them at last or anger, but in putying grief, that He said to them at last, "Sieep on now, and take your rest." The betrayer, Judas, was coming with the armed band who should capture Jesus. The Jesus on the sleeping disciples is that great opportunities for usefulness are often lost by careless summer and listless self-indulgence. The great was not from the agony of Jesus in the garden is His perfect towards taked. humanity joined with perfect divinity.

-On the 31st day of October, 1832, the Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith was consecuted Protestalt Episcopal Bishop of the diocess of Kentucky. Three other Bishops were consecrated at the same time the ceremony being in St. Paul's Chapel in the city, which is now St. Paul's Church. The other historie were No livaine of Ohio, Doane of New Jersey, and Hopkins of Vermont. Those three Bishops died some years ago Bishop Smith is now, by virtue of his seniority, the Prosiding Bishop of the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church, He is 88 years of age, sed he has for some time beed in this city, in another tated by the feebleness of age from all ecclesiasual duty. On the 31st of this month an extraordinate morial service will be held in St. Paul's Charon and of the Bishop's consecration. Bishop Donne's set is a Bishon of the discress of Albany, and the sensel fluid Hopkins is rector of a church at Williamsport, Pa. B. the these gentlemen will deliver addresses at the inclusive service. It is expected that History Small will be 1776 out, even though he may be too feed, to take any 1875. wthe services. The occasion will be incenf. terest to all Episcopalians, and will in 1 fe the a tation of a testimonial to the venerable has sermon on Sonday next, the 2001, while the conorative of this semi-centennial and the sale